T H E

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1778.

LANCASTER, January 7, 1778.

A further SUPPLEMENT *to the Act, intituled,* "*An Act to regulate the Militia of the Common-wealth of Pennſylvania.*"

WHEREAS by an Act of General Aſſembly of this Common-wealth, the powers given to the Supreme Executive Council, for calling out the Militia into actual ſervice, are not ſo clearly and diſtinctly expreſſed, but that ſome miſconſtructions may ariſe thereon. And the mode therein preſcribed for the Lieutenant and Sub-Lieutenants to notify the different Claſſes of the Militia is found tedious and difficult:

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That whenever it may be neceſſary to call into actual ſervice any part of the Militia, in caſe of rebellion or invaſion of this or any of the adjoining States, then it ſhall and may be lawful for the Preſident or Vice-Preſident and Council, to order into actual ſervice ſuch part of the Militia, by Claſſes, of any County or Counties, as the exigency may require. Provided, that the part ſo called, doth not exceed Four Claſſes of the Militia of the County or Counties ſo called out; and provided alſo, that ſuch Counties ſhall not be again called upon to furniſh any more Militia, until an equal number of Claſſes of the Militia of the other Counties reſpectively be firſt called: Unleſs the danger of an invaſion from Indians or others ſhould make it neceſſary to keep in reſerve the Militia of ſuch County or Counties for their own immediate defence.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Commanding Officer of each Battalion is hereby required immediately to forward the order of the Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant, to the Commanding Officer of each Company reſpectively, requiring him to notify the Claſs or Claſſes of his Company then ordered to march, by written notices, left at their uſual places of abode, ſpecifying the time and place of rendezvous, and that the Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenants will hold an appeal, as hereafter directed, at the time and place therein appointed. And that the ſeveral Militia Officers reſpectively, who ſhall be employed in notifying the Militia in manner aforeſaid, ſhall receive the ſum of Ten Shillings *per diem*, for their trouble, to be paid to them by the Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenants, out of the fines recovered from delinquents.

And whereas the hiring of Subſtitutes by the Lieutenants and others, is by experience found to have obſtructed the completion of the quota of this State to the Continental Army, to the great damage of the common cauſe. Therefore,

Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any Militia-man ſhall neglect or refuſe to march in perſon, on the day appointed as aforeſaid, ſuch delinquent ſhall forfeit and pay, within five days, the ſum of Forty Pounds, to the Lieutenant or neareſt Sub-Lieutenant, unleſs he produce a ſufficient Subſtitute, of or belonging to his own family. *Provided neverthelesſ,* That every perſon ſerving by Subſtitute as aforeſaid, if ſaid Subſtitute ſhall be called in his own turn into actual ſervice before the term expires which he was to ſerve for his employer, that then the perſon procuring ſuch Subſtitute ſhall either march in his the ſaid Subſtitute's turn, or be liable to pay his fine for neglect; which fine is to be recovered as other fines for neglect of ſerving are by this Act directed to be recovered. *Provided alſo,* That Sons, Apprentices, or Servants, who are not ſubject to the Militia Law, may be admitted as Subſtitutes for their Fathers or Maſters, if of ſufficient ability of body, of which the Commanding Officer of the marching Claſs, together with the Lieutenant or neareſt Sub-Lieutenant, ſhall be judges.

And whereas the mode of Appeal as directed in [illegible] is found [illegible], and by the [illegible] all [illegible], delinquents may [illegible] and defeat the [illegible] meaning of the ſaid Act by not paying their fines, to the great injury of this [illegible], and to the diſſatisfaction of thoſe of the good people who perſonally ſtep forth in defence of their country. Therefore,

Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Lieutenant, or one of the Sub-Lieutenants, ſhall attend at the place appointed for the different Claſſes to rendezvous, and call to his aſſiſtance two Freeholders, one of whom ſhall be a Juſtice of the Peace, to hear and determine all Appeals that may be laid before them, by the perſons thinking themſelves aggrieved by any thing done in purſuance of this Act, or the Act to which this is a Supplement; and they are hereby authoriſed and required to grant ſuch relief to ſuch Appellants, as to them ſhall appear juſt and reaſonable, in conſideration of inability of body and eſtate only.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any delinquent ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay the fine aforeſaid, within five days after the Appeal aforeſaid, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Lieutenant or any one Sub-Lieutenant, to iſſue his warrant to the Sheriff, Conſtable, or other fit perſon, to levy the aforeſaid fine, by diſtreſs and ſale of the offender's goods and chattels, lands and tenements, together with five per cent. in full for his trouble, for levying, ſelling and collecting. But if no ſuch goods and chattels, lands and tenements can be found, then to ſeize and take the body of ſuch offender, and commit him to the common goal, or ſome other place of cloſe confinement, for the ſpace of four months, unleſs he ſooner pays the ſaid fine: And no proceſs ſhall iſſue to ſtay the execution of ſuch warrant, unleſs in the caſe of the ſeizure of real eſtates.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That before the Lieutenant, or Sub-Lieutenant and Juſtice of the Peace ſit to hear and determine upon any Appeal, of which they are hereby directed to judge, ſhall have taken the reſpective oaths or affirmations of office preſcribed by the Conſtitution; and the ſaid Freeholder, before he ſhall ſit on the ſaid Appeal, ſhall take the following oath or affirmation, viz. That he will hear and impartially determine on the the caſes of Appeal that may be laid before him, agreeable to Law, and according to the beſt of his knowledge: Which oath or affirmation the ſaid Juſtice, Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant, is hereby empowered and required to adminiſter. And the ſaid Juſtice and Freeholder ſhall have and receive from the ſaid Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant, the ſum of Twenty Shillings each, for each day they ſhall ſit on the ſaid Appeals.

And whereas many Militia-men, by removing from one Battalion or Company to another, find means to eſcape their tour of duty, and thereby defeat the good intention of the Militia-law. Therefore,

Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no Militia-man ſhall withdraw himſelf from the Company to which he belongs, under the penalty of Five Pounds, to be ſued for and recovered, for the uſe of this State, by the Commanding Officer of the Company from which he ſhall ſo withdraw himſelf, before any Juſtice of the Peace, by action of debt. *Provided neverthelesſ,* That perſons removing out of the bounds

[*For the remainder ſee the fourth page.*]

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

MOST of our wants are artificial; at least their keenneſs is increaſed by habit. The ſupply of our abſolute natural demands is eaſier than we, who have been hitherto indulged with every thing our wiſhes could ſuggeſt, can have any conception of. Salt, for inſtance, from our foreign ſupplies being conſiderably embarraſſed, and a ſhameful neglect of taking advantage of the large quantities which might have been obtained from our own coaſts, has become an article rather ſcarce among us. Many are clamorous for the want of this commodity, becauſe they have laviſhly expended and have heretofore been pampered with more than was requiſite. Our very cattle have been gratified with it, and now many people abſurdly conceive that even our beaſts cannot do without it. Europeans ſmile at the practice of ſalting *our cattle* alſo, ſuch cuſtom unknown [illegible]. Well may they ridicule us, for it is equally [illegible]. The ſalt [illegible] in their vegetable food [illegible] every purpoſe [illegible]. It appears to, however, to be [illegible] in this article, altho' from the ſpirit of manufacturing ſalt, which is, tho' late, beginning to prevail among the inhabitants of the ſea coaſts, I have not only no doubt of ample ſupplies, but am confident we ſhall have enough even for exportation. The apparatus for making it is ſo cheap, and the method of boiling it ſo ſimple, that I am aſtoniſhed at hearing any complaints from people living within a reaſonable diſtance from the ſea. Their own want of induſtry ought to be the ſole cauſe of their uneaſineſs. But as we have never gone into a meaſure, thro' the whole courſe of the diſpute, till goaded on by hard neceſſity, our conduct will be ſimilar in this reſpect, and our country will be rendered both rich and free by its ſeeming diſtreſs. Providence often produces the greateſt happineſs from apparent misfortunes, which ſharpens mens faculties, and urges them to diſcoveries and purſuits, to which proſperity would not ſuffer them to attend. I have been informed by a perſon of reputation, who has tried the experiment, that a leech or pickle made from green hickory aſhes, not quite ſo ſtrong as that uſed for making ſoap, will preſerve meat perfectly ſound for twelve months. The meat after being well waſhed may be dreſſed as ſalted meat uſually is, nor will any diſagreeable taſte ariſe from the pickle. It ſwells in the pot, looks red and is equally ſound with meat cured with common ſalt. This diſcovery is rather extended than new. It has long been practiſed to put a ſmall quantity of lye into the pickle for hams. The practice of *jerking* meat too, may be gone into with ſucceſs. The mode of curing it in this way is eaſy and certain; in ſummer it may be dried in the ſun, making a ſmoke to keep off the flies, but in winter it is done by fire. Erect a ſtage, large or ſmall, according to the quantity you have to cure, about four feet from the ground, this you may do by planting poſts with crotches in the earth, and laying poles or ſticks acroſs ſo as to admit the heat, and let them be ſo ſmall, as not to cover too much of the ſurface of the meat; make your fire under this ſtage, ſo as to diſtribute the heat equally, and let it not be ſo great as to *roaſt* or *broil*, but gently to *dry* the fleſh; and when the pores are ſufficiently ſtopped, and both ſurfaces dry, hang it up in the ſmoke to dry through. The groſſer parts and thoſe tending to putrefaction, are thereby entirely evaporated, and none left but ſuch as are nutritious. The Hunters, and Indians, of choice take proviſions of this kind with them, as the carriage is light, one pound being of equal nouriſhment with ſix pounds of ſalted meat. The meat intended to be jerked, muſt be boned and ſliced, ſo as to extend as large a ſurface as poſſible, but not ſo as to render it too thin. It may be eaten without further proceſs, or it may be ſoaked and boiled. When pounded in a mortar, or on a block, it is excellent, fried with butter, hogs lard, or freſh bears oil. Were ſalt as plenty as ſand, I am of opinion this meat would be the beſt for ſome uſes in our army. Light parties, furniſhed with hard bread and jerked meat, would be leſs encumbered, than they now are, and they might eat as they marched. So that we could carry on the war, not only if it were as ſcarce as the miſ-information of our enemies induces them to believe, but, to many purpoſes, without any ſalt for the curing our proviſions. Much ſalt is uſed in families beyond what is neceſſary——the quantity of [illegible] ſalt always depoſited at the bottoms of ſalted beef and pork barrels ſhews this. When the meat is ſaturated the reſt ſubſides, and much may be obtained by boiling over the pickle. For domeſtic purpoſes the following method is ſufficient.——Corn the meat, and let it lie for a few days, until the blood, &c. is drawn out. Take the bloody pickle and boil it till clear, adding water and as much ſalt as will make it ſo ſtrong as to bear an egg. This would be particularly neceſſary in the uſe of home made ſalt, which is unequal in its ſtrength; but by this means you will always be certain of the ſtrength of your pickle. Put your meat in the caſk and cover it with this pickle, adding more when it dries away, and if any putrefaction at any time appears, boil it clear again, and add a little ſalt, ſo as to bring up its former ſtrength. Near half of the ſalt uſually expended may be thereby ſaved, and the meat preſerved as long as families commonly require. Speculators, and that pernicious race of vermin too common among us, have created an artificial ſcarcity, and hereby added to the difficulties occaſioned by the real want of this article. This, I hope, will be remedied by a ſpeedy ſtop being put to the progreſs of theſe deſtroyers, who, like the locuſts of old, are feeding upon the country, careleſs how much deſolation they ſpread thro' the land, ſo as they are glutted with its ſpoils. But this country will never be without a ſufficient plenty of this neceſſary commodity——Our ſea coaſts abound with it, and in the interior parts of many of theſe States there are ſalt ſprings and lakes, of a conſiderable extent, ſeveral of which are ſo impregnated, that eight gallons of water yield one gallon of ſalt, and ſome in a greater proportion. Rock ſalt has alſo been diſcovered. Salt-petre was formerly an article of alarming ſcarcity in theſe States——Neceſſity drove us to experiments, and now perſons of the meaneſt capacities can and do manufacture it, and the farmers are in many places making their own powder. In ſhort, every thing neceſſary for our ſupport and defence abounds among us, and is kindly diſtributed thro' this vaſt Continent by an all-bountiful Providence. This is a powerful incitement to Independence, and he who wiſhes this to be ſubjected to any other part of the world, is not only a bad politician, but deſires what is contrary to the evident determinations of God and nature, plainly ſhewn in the ſituation of this our enviable country.

AGRICOLA.

CHARLES-TOWN, *December* 9.

By a ſloop from Hiſpaniola, which left Cape-Francois the 29th of November, we have the following intelligence, viz. That the embargo in the ports of France having been taken off, the ſhip Jeune Etienne, commanded by Monſ. Cambon, arrived at the Cape on the 26th, in 42 days from Bourdeaux, who left that river in company with a number of tranſports, having on board a diviſion of troops that had been embarked there, to join other diviſions embarked at Nants, St. Malo and Havre, deſtined for Martinico and Hiſpaniola, under convoy of a ſquadron of men of war, commanded by Monſ. Duchaffault, conſiſting of 17 or 18 ſhips of the line, beſides frigates. That Lord Stormont, the Britiſh miniſter at the Court of France, having demanded of that Court, a categorical anſwer, "Whether it was intended, that Mr. Duchaffault's ſquadron ſhould eſcort the embarkation of troops?" And being anſwered, "It was," had notified his orders to declare, "That, as his Court was apprehenſive, ſo formidable a fleet might be deſigned to conceal ſome ſecret expedition, injurious to the intereſts of Great-Britain; ſo, if the ſaid ſquadron and tranſports were met at ſea together, they ſhould be attacked by a ſuperior force."——That the above ſquadron and tranſports were hourly expected in the Weſt-Indies, to divide off Martinico; and in conſequence thereof, quarters had been allotted and fixed upon, for the officers of the troops expected at the Cape, in the houſes of the citizens, while barracks and other buildings were fitting up with the utmoſt expedition, for the reception of the troops——all which were ſtrong indications that war either already was, or would

ſhortly be, declared between France and Great-Britain.

That immediately after Captain Cambonis arrival at the Cape, the embargo in Hiſpaniola had been taken off all veſſels trading in the American ſeas, but was continued upon all that were bound to Europe: And American veſſels were again permitted to enter and depart the harbours of the Cape and Port-au-Prince, as heretofore.

Laſt Sunday morning ſeveral guns were fired off this harbour, but the air was ſo foggy that nothing could be diſcerned from hence till nine o'clock, when a boat appeared rowing in over the bar. By ten o'clock the weather had cleared up a little, ſo that two men of war could be ſeen coming down from the northward, the Hinchinbrook anchored at the bar, and another ſhip coming up from the ſouthward. At [illegible] o'clock the boat, before obſerved, got up to town, with eleven men in her, who informed, that they belonged to the ſhip Friendſhip, William Towell, maſter, from Boſton for this port; but that having been chaſed by the two men of war, and finding it impoſſible to eſcape the brigantine, they had quitted their veſſel early in the morning, which was taken poſſeſſion of by one of the Hinchinbrook's boats, while another purſued them. At [illegible] o'clock, the Hinchinbrook weighed from the bar, and ſtood to the northward, and in the evening the four ſail were ſeen ſtanding the ſame courſe.

Yeſterday morning, the three ſhips and brigantine were ſeen by the pilots, all at anchor a little to the ſouthward of Sullivan's Iſland. At 2 o'clock they were obſerved from town, the largeſt (ſuppoſed the Lizard) near Sullivan's Iſland, the other (ſuppoſed the Perſeus) and the Hinchinbrook, under ſail, more to the ſouthward, and ſtanding in; the prize ſtill more ſoutherly and farther out; and another ſhip coming from the ſouthweſtward before the wind. At 4 o'clock the fog was ſo thick, that only the northernmoſt ſhip could be diſcerned till at anchor, and that the ſhip and brig which had been ſtanding in, had put about, and were then ſtanding off to the N. E.

This day has proved as foggy as moſt of the paſt: But, at 8 o'clock this morning, the ſhip (ſuppoſed the Lizard) appeared to remain at anchor, with the [illegible] from the ſouthward yeſterday afternoon, which is alſo a man of war, to the Northward of her; where they remained at 4 o'clock. The ſhip and brigantine which ſtood off laſt evening, have not been ſeen to day; nor the prize ſhip, which probably has been ſent off for New-York, or burnt. Four o'clock, a ſmart weſterly wind riſing and clearing the horrizon, the two men of war at anchor got under way, and, at five, continued ſtanding off to the Eaſtward.

NEW-LONDON, December 19.

A plan having been formed to bring off or deſtroy a magazine of military ſtores which the enemy had at Setacket, on Long-Iſland,--on Tueſday night of laſt week part of two battalions of troops embarked from this State, under convoy of the ſloop Schuyler, and the Spy and Mifflin ſchooners:----Unfortunately the next morning, juſt before light, the Falkland, a Britiſh frigate, in her paſſage from New-York to Newport, came acroſs the Schuyler and two ſmaller veſſels, when the latter ran aſhore upon the iſland, but the former, in attempting to get in with the land, ran on a ſpit of ſand, called the Old Man's, and was taken, with 60 troops on board, among whom were the following officers, viz. Colonels Ely and Webb, Capt. Buckland, Lieut. Riley, Enſign Mumford, Adjutant Hopkins, and Quarter-maſter Starr, of Webb's battalion, and Enſigns Nile and Abbot, and Adjutant Weſt, of Ely's battalion.

On Tueſday laſt a party of men under the command of Capt. Hart, marched to Southold, and were very near making priſoners of Capt. Ayſcough and upwards of twenty men, belonging to the ſhip Swan, who were at a houſe in Southold, but they getting intelligence of Capt. Hart's approach haſted to their boats---they were cloſely purſued, and as they were getting on board were fired upon, when moſt of them were either killed or wounded. Capt. Ayſcough, it is thought, was killed; ſeven marines and ſeamen were made priſoners. Our troops, after tarrying ſeveral days on the iſland, returned to the main without having an opportunity of effecting any thing conſiderable, the ſhipping having left Southold, and we learn the magazine at Setacket had been removed.

BOSTON, December [illegible].

The owners of the privateer, Civil Uſage, of Newbury-Port, have made a preſent to the Honourable John Hancock, Eſq; of an elegant [illegible], which was lately taken in one of their prizes, as a token of their reſpect for that gentleman, who has ſo nobly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the preſent conteſt with Great-Britain, as, *The friend of his country.*

[illegible] the brig Favourite, of 14 guns, Capt. [illegible], belonging to Connecticut, arrived ſafe in port, after 24 days paſſage from Martinico, with 17 four pound braſs cannon, and a great quantity of ſhot ſuitable for the ſame, about 1000 ſtand of arms, and 13 tons of powder. By this veſſel we have [illegible] which were deſtined for Hiſpaniola.

YORK-TOWN, January [illegible].

On the 2d inſtant the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth adjourned to the 18th of February, having previouſly elected the following gentlemen to ſerve as Delegates in Congreſs for the enſuing year, viz. Dr. *Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, Daniel Roberdeau, Jonathan B. Smith, James Smith,* of York-Town, *William Clingan,* and *Joſeph Reed,* Eſquires.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of diſtinction at Paris, dated October [illegible], 1777.

"I am glad you continue to have a good opinion of our affairs; I have the ſame, with a confidence in God that they will wind up to the honour and advantage of America.——England is on the brink of perdition, which ſhe has deſerved for her injuſtice and barbarity."

Extract of a letter from Boſton, December 31.

"A large brig from France, loaded with dry goods to a great amount, arrived ſafe at Beverly a day or two ago; alſo a prize ſhip from Liverpool at Cape-Ann, of 16 four pounders, laden with coal, ſalt, &c. taken by a ſloop of ten guns, out of Newberry."

By a gentleman from Dover we are informed, that [illegible] a letter of marque brig arrived at Sinepuxent from Bourdeaux, with a valuable cargo of dry goods and warlike ſtores: Her ſupercargo acquainted the gentleman that they took two prizes on the paſſage, one laden with fiſh, which was ſent for Martinico, the other with a cargo of ſalt, which they ordered to Sinepuxent.

Treaſury-Office, York-Town, Jan. 8, 1778.

CONGRESS having directed that the Lottery of the United States ſhall be abſolutely drawn on the firſt day of May next, and that all the tickets then remaining unſold, ſhall be the property and at the riſque of the ſaid States.

Reſolved, That the Managers of the ſaid Lottery be directed to order each perſon employed by them, or by the reſpective States, who ſhall, on the 30th day of April next, have in his hands any tickets of the firſt claſs of ſaid Lottery for ſale on the public account, to deliver them on that day to the Governor or Preſident of the Council of the State in which he reſides, who is requeſted to receive the ſame, and ſign quadruplicate certificates therefor, ſpecifying the number of each ticket ſo delivered; one certificate to be given to the perſon of whom he may receive ſuch tickets; one to be retained by himſelf; one to be tranſmitted to the Managers; and the other forthwith ſent to the Board of Treaſury, together with ſuch tickets, under the ſeal of the State. And that the Managers be further directed to deliver to the Board of Treaſury on the ſaid 30th day of April next, the tickets then in their hands, together with an invoice of their numbers, taking certificates therefor as aforeſaid, and to draw the Lottery in the place where Congreſs ſhall then be fitting.

That all tickets not returned on the ſaid 30th day of April next, either to the Board of Treaſury, or the Governors or the Preſidents of Council as above directed, ſhall be conſidered as purchaſed by, and at the riſque of the poſſeſſors of ſuch tickets.

Extract from the minutes,

WILLIAM GOVETT, *A. Sec. Gen.*

of one Battalion or Company to another, ſhall apply to the Commanding Officer of the Company to which he did belong, who ſhall give him a diſcharge, certifying the Claſs to which he belongs, and whether he hath ſerved his tour of duty or not; which certificate the ſaid Militia-man ſhall produce to the Captain or Commanding Officer of the Company in whoſe bounds he next ſettles, within ten days after his ſettlement, under penalty of Five Pounds, to be recovered and applied as the aforeſaid fine is directed to be recovered and applied. And the Captain or Commanding Officer is hereby required to enroll him in the Claſs ſpecified in ſaid certificate.

And whereas it is found upon experience, that ſubjecting Members of the General Aſſembly to Militia duties has a tendency to retard the public buſineſs, many of them having been called to ſerve their tour in the Militia, when their attendance at the ſame time was abſolutely neceſſary on their duty in the Houſe of Aſſembly. Therefore,

Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That Members of the General Aſſembly for the time being, ſhall be, and they are hereby exempted from performing Militia duties, and from all fines for any neglect thereof, during the time they continue Members.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That ſo much of the Act to which this is a further Supplement, as alſo ſo much of the ſaid Supplement to the ſaid Militia Act, as is herein or hereby amended or altered, are hereby declared to be repealed.

Y O R K - T O W N.

At a General Court Martial, held December 16, 1777.
Col. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, *Preſident.*

Lieut. Thomas Nealy, of Col. William Rankins's Battalion, of York County Militia, appeared before the Court, on a Charge of Cowardice, running away, and calling to the men, that the enemy were ſurrounding them, in a ſkirmiſh with a ſmall party of Light-horſe, near the Fox-chace, on the 12th inſtant; to which the Priſoner pleaded Not Guilty.

Col. Rankins, on oath before the Court, ſaid, he was marching to a poſt, near the Fox-chace, to ambuſh a party of the enemy's Light-horſe; and when he came in ſight of the enemy, the ſaid Lieut. Nealy cried out "The enemy is ſurrounding us," on which words the men fell back, which occaſioned the enemy to make their eſcape.——The Court adjourned until to-morrow morning nine o'clock.

Dec. 17. The Court met. Lieut. William Kirk, on oath before the Court, ſaid, That he was a pilot to Col. Rankins, and that they were marching to a piece of ground, to ambuſh a ſmall party of the enemy's Light-horſe; and when they came in ſight of the enemy, he ſaw the priſoner Lieut. Nealy run, and cry to the men, they are ſurrounding us——he ran ſome diſtance, and got behind a tree.

The Court, after conſidering the evidences, do find the priſoner Lieut. Nealy is guilty of a breach of the 12th and 13th articles of the 13th ſection of the Articles of War; and do therefore adjudge the priſoner Lieut. Nealy to be caſhiered, to forfeit his two months pay, to be advertiſed in and about the camp, and his crime and the judgment of the Court to be inſerted in the public News-papers.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, *Preſident.*
JOHN LACEY, *jun. Judge Advocate.*

The above ſentence againſt Lieut. Nealy, is confirmed by me, JAMES POTTER, B. G.

In C O N G R E S S, *January* 6, 1778.

WHEREAS it appears, by a return made to the Board of Treaſury from the Managers of the Lottery of the United States, that the invaſion of the State of Pennſylvania by the enemy has obſtructed this buſineſs, and produced conſiderable delays in the ſale of the tickets, inſomuch that the number yet remaining on hand renders it neceſſary once more to poſtpone the drawing thereof; and whereas Congreſs being deſirous ſo far as poſſible to fulfil the expectations of the adventurers, think it proper to give them the fulleſt aſſurances, that at the time herein propoſed, the Managers are to proceed on this buſineſs without further delay.

Reſolved, That the drawing of the Firſt Claſs of the Lottery mentioned, be poſtponed to the firſt day of May next, at which time the Managers are directed to proceed therein, and compleat it as ſoon as may be; and that all the tickets then unſold ſhall be the property and at the riſque of the United States.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

In purſuance of the above reſolution of Congreſs, directing the drawing of the Lottery abſolutely to commence on the firſt day of May next, and to be drawn without delay, the Managers acquaint the public, that the offices for the ſale of tickets are ſtill open in the different States; where any perſon, or company, may be ſupplied, if they apply before the 30th of April next. No tickets to be ſold on any account after ſaid day.

All Printers on the Continent, are requeſted to inſert the above, and continue it for ſix weeks.

A S O N G,

On the Surrender of Lieutenant-General BURGOYNE and his Army, to Major-General GATES.

Tune,—*As Jack the briſk young Drummer.*

AS JACK, the King's commander,
  Was going on his duty,
Thro' all the crowd he ſmil'd and bow'd
  To every blooming beauty.

The city rung of feats he'd done
  In Portugal and Flanders;
And all the town tho't he'd be crown'd
  The firſt of Alexanders.

To Hampton court he firſt repairs,
  To kiſs great George's hand, Sir;
Then to harrangue on ſtate affairs
  Before he left the land, Sir.

The Lower Houſe ſat mute as mouſe
  To hear his grand oration;
And all the Peers with loudeſt cheers
  Proclaim'd him thro' the nation!

Then ſtraight he went to Canada,
  Next to Ticonderoga;
And, paſſing thoſe, away he goes
  Straitway to Saratoga.

With grand parade his march he made
  To gain his wiſh'd for ſtation,
Whilſt far and wide his minions hie'd
  To ſpread his PROCLAMATION.

"To ſuch as ſtaid he offers made
  "Of *Pardon* on SUBMISSION;
"But *Savage* bands ſhould waſte the lands
  "Of ALL in OPPOSITION."

But ah! the cruel fate of war!
  This boaſted ſon of Britain,
When mounting his triumphal car,
  With ſudden fear was ſmitten.

The ſons of Freedom gather'd round,
  His hoſtile bands confounded;
And when they'd fain have turn'd their backs
  They found themſelves ſurrounded.

In vain they fought, in vain they fled,
  Their Chief, humane and tender,
To ſave the reſt ſoon tho't it beſt
  His forces to ſurrender.

Brave *St. Clair* when he firſt retir'd
  Knew what the fates portended;
And *Arnold*, with heroic *Gates*,
  His conduct have defended.

Thus may America's brave ſons
  With honour be rewarded;
And be the fate of all her foes
  The ſame as here recorded.

TO BE SOLD,
A Pair of POCKET PISTOLS.
Inquire of the PRINTERS hereof.

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